

Generate version 4.5
Copy: Thr (C) 1003 - 2000 computer.frd

OM protein - protein search, using sw model
Run on: April 24, 2002, 09:00:12 : Search time 76.05 Seconds
(without alignments)
Title: US-09-525-998A-2_r1.PY_41_2.fri
Sequence: 1 DSVCPGKTHPPNNSCCT

Scoring table: HCSMP2
Capnp 10.0 , Capext 0.5
Searched: 522463 seqs, 7473290 residues
Total number of bits satisfying chosen parameters: 522463
Minimum DB seq length: 0
Maximum DB seq length: 200000000
Post processing: Minimum Match 0.9
Maximum Match 1.00*
 Lasting first 45 summaries
 Database : A_Geneseq_1101:
 1: /SIDS2/qcdata/geneseq/geneseqP/AA1980 DAT: *
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 6: /SIDS2/qcdata/geneseq/geneseqP/AA1985 DAT: *
 7: /SIDS2/qcdata/geneseq/geneseqP/AA1986 DAT: *
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 15: /SIDS2/qcdata/geneseq/geneseqP/AA1994 DAT: *
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 19: /SIDS2/qcdata/geneseq/geneseqP/AA1998 DAT: *
 20: /SIDS2/qcdata/geneseq/geneseqP/AA1999 DAT: *
 21: /SIDS2/qcdata/geneseq/geneseqP/AA2000 DAT: *
 22: /SIDS2/qcdata/geneseq/geneseqP/AA2001 DAT: *

12	941	100.0	371	11	AAK07449
13	941	100.0	397	23	AAW65227
14	941	100.0	417	20	AAW99226
15	941	100.0	420	20	AAB99224
16	941	100.0	451	16	TNF-R-GP fusion
17	941	100.0	455	12	TNF-R inhibitor
18	941	100.0	455	12	TNF-alpha 55kd TNF bin
19	941	100.0	455	13	TNF-alpha 55kd rec
20	941	100.0	455	13	TNF-alpha derived TNF
21	941	100.0	455	14	AAP42654
22	941	100.0	455	16	AAK07446
23	941	100.0	455	20	AAV3094
24	941	100.0	455	21	AAK07444
25	941	100.0	455	21	AAK07443
26	941	100.0	455	21	AAK07442
27	941	100.0	455	14	AAK07441
28	941	100.0	455	21	AAK07440
29	941	100.0	455	22	AAK07439
30	941	100.0	455	23	AAK07438
31	941	100.0	54.7	16	MAR70104
32	941	100.0	88.4	16	AAR70103
33	941	100.0	90.0	16	AAB23446
34	941	100.0	124.5	16	AAR01336
35	941	100.0	165.4	16	AAR36697
36	938	99.7	45.5	11	MAR70103
37	932	99.3	43.3	14	MAR51032
38	932	99.0	44.3	14	AAR51033
39	932	99.0	45.5	14	AAR70103
40	932	99.0	45.5	14	AAR51034
41	931	98.9	45.5	15	AAR70105
42	948	98.9	6.0	16	AAR12550
43	952	98.8	1.9	13	AAR64485
44	952	98.6	2.9	13	MAR51032
45	926	98.6	2.9	18	AAR51033

ALIGNMENTS

SUMMARIES

RESULT	1		
	AA#7446		
1:	AAK27446 standard; protein: 161 AA.		
XX			
A:	AAK27446.		
XX			
09-MAR-1993	(first entry)		
XX			
DE	Native 30 kd TNF inhibitor.		
XX			
PW	Tumour necrosis factor; ethylene-activated; pharmacokinetic;		
KW	adult respiratory distress syndrome; rheumatoid arthritis;		
WW	sterile; sh. sp.; foreign antigen; fibrosis; spacer.		
XX			
OS	Homo sapiens.		
FN	W9216221-A.		
XX			
PD	01-OCT-1992		
XX			
PT	13-MAR-1992; 91W0-US02123.		
PR	15-MAR-1992; 91US-069862.		
PR	17-JAN-1992; 91US-0822296.		
FA	(SYNTH) SYNTHGEN INC.		
XX			
FI	AMES LG., BREWER MT., EVANS RJ., KOTHING T., THOMPSON RC;		
XX			
DR	WPI, 1992-348533-42.		
XX			
PT	New cytokine-disolated polypeptides with improved		
PT	pharmacokinetic properties for treating C.G. TNF and IL-1		
PT	mediated diseases. A 3dial peptide library.		

Pred No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result	No.	Score	Query Match Length DB ID	Description
1	941	100.0	161	13 AAP27446
2	941	100.0	161	19 AAW9964
3	941	100.0	161	19 AAW2267
4	941	100.0	161	20 AAW9233
5	941	100.0	161	22 AAR7676
6	941	100.0	211	20 AAW80225
7	941	100.0	289	22 AAB6979
8	941	100.0	309	16 AAP0108
9	941	100.0	311	29 AAW80229
10	941	100.0	336	18 AAW3360
11	941	100.0	366	20 AAW80228

This sequence is the human soluble tumour necrosis factor receptor (SNTFR). The protein was used to make the truncated SNTFR proteoforms of the invention. The truncated SNTFR proteins and tumour necrosis factor binding proteins (TNBP) are used to treat any TNF-mediated disease, e.g. arthritis, adult respiratory distress syndrome, sarcoidosis, cancer, chronic fatigue syndrome, graft rejection, Alzheimer's disease and other autoimmune diseases. Cells transfected with a vector containing DNA encoding the protein may be used for production of recombinant SNTFR which may also be used for measuring the amount of SNTFR in samples and to raise antibodies against SNTFR. SNTFR may also be used in preparation of therapeutic compositions for treating the above diseases. The SNTFR proteins are well suited to large scale production since they lack the deamidation site in residue I11126, so are more stable *in vivo*; contain fewer disulphide bonds and fewer epitopes, making them less antigenic than full-length proteins.

The present invention describes a chimeric polypeptide (A1) comprising an osteopontin (OPN) dimerisation domain fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence. Also described are: (1) a multimeric polypeptide comprising covalently associated A1 monomers; (2) an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide of claim 1; (3) a host cell transformed or transfected with the nucleic acid of claim 2 so that the nucleic acid is expressed; and (4) a host cell transformed or transfected with the nucleic acid of claim 2 so that the nucleic acid is expressed. The products from the present invention are useful to treat a variety of disorders including those related to receptor binding. Compositions comprising human OPN, OPN fragments, and OPN mutants, chimeras are used to treat TNF and TNFR mediated disorders such as inflammation, autoimmune diseases and disorders related to excessive apoptosis. The chimeras are also useful for detecting molecules which interact with fused heterologous sequences to identify potential new receptors and ligands. The present sequence represents the INF inhibitor to kDa

RESULT	4			
W8923	AAW89233	standard; protein; 161 AA.		
W8923	AAW89233;			
W8923	04-MAR-1999	(first entry)		
W8923	Tumour necrosis inhibitor 30 kDa protein.			
W8923	Tumour necrosis factor receptor 1; TNFR 1; inhibitor; osteoprotegerin; opg; chimeric; fusion; dimerisation domain; autoimmune disease; inflammation; apoptosis.			
W8923	Homo sapiens.			
W8923	W59849305-A1.			
W8923	05-NW-1998.			
W8923	29-AUG-1998;	98wro-US010631.		
W8923	01-MAY-1997;	97US - 0850188.		
W8923	(AMGEN INC.,			
W8923	HOYLE W.J., Wooden S.			
W8923	WPI: 1999-034661/03.			
W8923	N-PSDB: AAV81732.			
W8923	New chimeric osteoprotgerin polypeptides - contain the osteoprotein dimerisation domain and a heterologous sequence, useful to treat TNF and LNR mediated disorders			
W8923	Disclosure: Fig 2; 92pp; English.			
RESULT	5			
W8923	AAB37676			
W8923	1D) AAB37676 standard; protein; 161 AA.			
W8923	XX			
W8923	AC			
W8923	XX	02-MAR-2001 (first entry)		
W8923	XX	Human 30 kDa TNF inhibitor.		
W8923	DE	TNF inhibitor; anti-inflamatory; tumour necrosis factor; interleukin; IL-1; inflammatory disease; degenerative disease; human.		
W8923	XX	OS Homo sapiens.		
W8923	XX	US6143866-A.		
W8923	XX	PN 07-NW-210061.		
W8923	XX	PD 07-NW-210061.		
W8923	PR 19-JAN-1995;	95US 0475242.		
W8923	XX	PR 19-JUL-1990;		
W8923	PR 09-JUL-1993;	90US-0555274.		
W8923	PR 09-JUL-1993;	93US-00303466.		
W8923	PR 18-JUL-1989;	8375-03811680.		
W8923	PR 11-DEC-1989;	89US-043329.		
W8923	PR 07-FEB-1990;	90US-0473661.		
W8923	XX	PA (AMGEN INC.		
W8923	XX	Squires C., King SW, Hale KK, Brewer MJ, Thompson PC;		
W8923	PI	Vanderslice RW, Vannice J., Korno I;		
W8923	PI	DR WP1; 2001 (006443/01).		
W8923	DR N-PSDB: AAB37676.			

PT Novel 30 kDa tumor necrosis factor inhibitor analog comprising a
PR peptide chain having a cysteine-like substituent, fused to hydrazide group.
PR
XX
PS claim 1: Fig 19; 82pp, English.
XX
The present invention relates to Tumour Necrosis Factor (TNF) inhibitors
(see AB3766 and AAB3785), which have TNF inhibitory activity. The
novel TNF inhibitors of the present invention are useful as therapeutic
agents for inhibiting the activity of TNF and interleukin (IL-1), and
for treating inflammatory and degenerative diseases mediated by TNF. The
30 kDa TNF inhibitor can inhibit TNF alpha.
XX
Sequence 161 AA:

```
Query Match 100.0% Score 941; DB 22; Length 161;
Best Local Similarity 100.0% Pred. No. 1.6e-67; Gaps 0;
Matches 161; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
QY 1 DSVQGKVPHPONNSICCKKCHGTYLYNDQPGQHNGCCESSFTAAENHLRHCL 60
DB 1 dsverakaykphnnsicckkchgtlyndqpgqhngeccssftaaenhlrhcl 60
QY 61 SCSKCFKEMVKEVETSTTATWVSYKFNQYAWSENLEAFNSSLZNTIVLSEQE 120
DB 61 scsckcfkemvkevetsttatwvskfnqyawsenleafnsslzntivlseqe 120
QY 121 KQNTVUCITAGFFLRENCEVSNCRKSECTRICLQIEN 161
DB 121 kqntvuctagfflrencevsncrksectricliqien 161
```

RESULT 6

AAW89225 ID AAW89225 standard: protein; 211 AA.

AC AAW89225;

XX 04-MAR-1999 (first entry)

DE Tumour necrosis factor receptor type-1, osteoprotegerin, TNFR-4, i.

KW tumour necrosis factor receptor 1, TNFR-1, inhibitor, osteoprotegerin,
inflammation, apoptosis.

KW Homo sapiens.

KW synthetic.

PN W0949305-A1.

PD 05-NOV-1998.

PF 29-APR-1998; 98WO-US08641.

PR 01-MAY-1997; 97US-0859188.

XX PA (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.

PI Boyle W.J., Woeden S;

IR WPI: 1999-034661/03.

XX New chimeric osteoprotegerin polypeptides - contain the
PR osteoprotegerin dimerisation domain and a heterologous sequence,
PT useful to treat TNF and TNFR-mediated disorders.

PS Example 1: Fig 4; 92pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a chimeric polypeptide (A1), comprising
CC an osteoprotegerin (OPG) dimerisation domain fused to a heterologous

CC amino acid sequence. Also described are: (1) a multimer polypeptide
CC comprising covalently associated A1 monomers; (2) an isolated nucleic
CC acid encoding A1; (3) an expression vector comprising the nucleic acid
CC sequence; and (4) a host cell transformed or transfected with the
CC expression vector so that the nucleic acid is expressible. The products
CC including those related to receptor binding, compositions comprising
CC tumour necrosis factor (TNF)/OPG and TNF receptor (TNFR)/OPG chimeras
CC are used to treat TNF mediated disorders such as inflammation,
CC autoimmune diseases and disorders related to excessive apoptosis.
CC Chimeras are also useful for detecting molecules which interact with
CC fused heterologous sequences to identify potential new receptors and
CC ligands. The present sequence represents a TNBp/OPG construct from
CC the example of the present invention for creating TNBp/OPG fusion
CC proteins.

Seq	Sequence	Length
XX	Sequence 211 AA;	211
SO	Score 941; DB 20; Length 211;	
Qy	Qust Match 100.0%; Best local similarity 100.0%; pred. No. 2e-67; Gaps 0;	
DB	Matches 161; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
Qy	1 LSVVPCQYTHPPONNSICCKKCHGTYLYNDQPGQHNGCCESSFTAAENHLRHCL 60	
DB	161 dsverakaykphnnsicckkchgtlyndqpgqhngeccssftaaenhlrhcl 60	
Qy	61 SCSKCFKEMVKEVETSTTATWVSYKFNQYAWSENLEAFNSSLZNTIVLSEQE 120	
DB	121 kqntvuctagfflrencevsncrksectricliqien 120	
Qy	121 KQNTVUCITAGFFLRENCEVSNCRKSECTRICLQIEN 161	
DB	161 kqntvuctagfflrencevsncrksectricliqien 161	

RESULT 7

AAW66379 ID AAB666979 standard: protein; 280 AA.

AC AAB666979;

XX 1-Abr-21-01 (first entry)

XX Unidentified.

KW bone loss; osteoprotegerin; OPG; rheumatoid arthritis; hyperalgesia;
KW multiple sclerosis; osteoporosis; asthma; inflammation;
KW systemic lupus erythematosus; graft versus host disease; septic shock;
KW acute pancreatitis; Alzheimer's disease; anaesthesia; atherosclerosis; pain;
KW coronary condition; myocardial infarction; cancer; diabetes; psoriasis;
KW endometriosis; fever; glomerulonephritis; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW ischaemia; Parkinson's disease.

XX Unidentified.

PN WO200103719-A2.

PD 18-JAN-2001.

XX 07-MUL-2006; 2006(WO)-US18667.

PR 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0350670.

PR 09-DIC-1999; 99US-0457647.

XX (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.

XX Boyle W.J., Lacy E.M., Calzone F.I., Chan M., Sennaldi G;

DR WPI: 2001-103031/11.

XX Treating conditions leading to bone loss such as rheumatoid arthritis,
PT multiple sclerosis and asthma, comprises administering an

The present invention relates to a method for treating conditions leading to bone loss. The method comprises administering a purified and in conjunction with other substances such as tumour necrosis factor (TNF- α), interleukin (IL)-6, -8 and -18 inhibitor modulators, fibroblast growth factor (FGF)-10 modulators and/or activating factor (PAF) antagonists. The method is useful for treating conditions leading to bone loss such as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, osteoporosis, osteomyelitis and sepsis. The method is also useful for treating inflammation, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), graft-versus host disease (GVHD). Other diseases that can be treated include acute pancreatitis, Alzheimer's disease, anoxia, atherosclerosis, coronary conditions (e.g. myocardial infarction, cancer, diabetes, endometriosis, leprosy, glomerulonephritis, hypertension and septic shock). The present sequence was used in a sequence homology comparison.

RESULT 8
R7C10B AAR70108 standard; protein; 309 AA.

10-Nov-1995 (first entry)
INF-R-GRAPH fusion protein.
Hybrid peptide: malaria parasite: Plasmodium falciparum; fusion protein;
red blood cell; cytokine receptor; glycoprotein binding peptide 130;
GPB 130; GRPBP; glycoprotein binding peptide homologue; glycoporphic A;
tumour necrosis factor receptor; TNF-R

iciparum.
 co-qualitaires
 69 - repeat_region
 "can be repeated n+times, where n is a real
 number"
 01900.

PR	03-SEP-1993:	94GB-00184501.
PR	23-AUG-1994:	94GB-0017621.
PA	(PREN/)	PRENDEGAST K F.
XX		
XX	Prenodes past AF.	
P1		
XX	WP1: 1405-1145<2/15.	
XX		New hybrid peptide(s) for bim
PT		malaria parasite peptide capa
PT		receptor peptide.
PT		
XX		
PS		
XX		
CC		ribidio peptide(s) for binding s
GC		(Plasmodium falciparum) pepti
CC		ope
CC		d 1 (PFB) and a receptor for
CC		the peptide receptor. An
CC		receptor (in accordance with
CC		the amino acid sequence of the
CC		peptide) binds to the receptor.
CC		The RBC protects the hybrid p
CC		due to steric hindrance preve
CC		n another cell. GIP 130 or GIPB
CC		used, others. Insect 14A 175
CC		IMMSA (pre-malarial merozoite su
CC		receptor molecule) can exhibit
CC		bind to pre-follicularin A.
CC		surface of RBC. The hybrid p
CC		tree cytokines in the circula
SO		Sequence 309 AA;

Query	Subject	Match Length	Score	Best Local Similarity	Pred. No.	Mismatches	Gaps
Qy	i DSVCHQDQYIHPQNSLCCDKKKGIVNXPQCGQWPRCESGSFIASTINHLRHC1	60	941	DB_16:	Length 50:	0:	0:
Db	20 dSVPQYIHPQNSLCCDKKKGIVNXPQCGQWPRCESGSFIASTINHLRHC1	79	941	DB_16:	Length 50:	0:	0:
Oy	61 SCSKCFKEMEVLSSSVHNLVVEGCKSYKAWSENPEGCNSSTAVVHVSCT1	120	941	DB_16:	Length 50:	0:	0:
Db	80 SCSKCFKEMEVLSSSVHNLVVEGCKSYKAWSENPEGCNSSTAVVHVSCT1	139	941	DB_16:	Length 50:	0:	0:
Oy	121 KONTVTCINPTELEPVVWCEKKEPKFPTVZGLPEN1	141	941	DB_16:	Length 50:	0:	0:
Db	140 KPTVZGLPEN1	140	941	DB_16:	Length 50:	0:	0:
RESULT							
	AAW89229	9					
	1D AAW89229 standard						
	XX						
	AC AAW89229:						
	XX						
	DT 04-MAR-1999	(first entry)					
	XX						
	XX						
	XX						
	KW	Lumour necrosis factor receptor 1	INF-1	inhibitor	osteoprotein	in:	
	GP5:	chimeric fusion	dimerisation	domain	autoimmune	disease:	
	KW	inflammation	apoptosis.				
	KW						

XX	29-APR-1998;	98WO-US08631.	PF	20-FEB-1997;	97WO-US02315.
XX	01-MAY-1997;	97US-C850186.	XX	20-FEB-1996;	96US-0011946.
PA	(AMGEN) AMGEN INC.		PA	(LISTE) ARS APPLIED RES SYSTEMS HOLDING NV.	
XX	PT	Boyle WJ; Wooden S;	PI	Campbell RK, Chappel SC, Jameson BA;	
XX	XX		XX	DR	W1-1997-425036/39.
DK	WP1;	1999-046617/04.	PT	N-PSDB; AAT04022.	
XX	PT	New chimeric osteoprotegerin polypeptides - contain the osteoprotegerin dimerisation domain and a heterologous sequence, useful to treat TNF and TNFR-mediated disorders	PT	Hybrid dimeric protein comprising two co-expressed units - each based on receptor or ligand and a subunit of a heterodimeric hormone, especially FSH, for inducing follicular maturation	
XX	PS	Example 1: Fig 4; 92PP; English.	XX	XX	
XX	CC	The present invention describes a chimeric polypeptide (A1), comprising an osteoprotegerin (OPG) dimerisation domain fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence. Also described are: (1) a multimeric polypeptide comprising a dimeric OPG dimerisation domain fused to a heterodimeric acid encoding A1; (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising the nucleic acid sequence, and (3) a host cell transformed or transfected with the expression vector so that the nucleic acid is expressible. The products from the present invention are useful to treat a variety of disorders including those related to receptor binding compositions comprising tumour necrosis factor (TNF) α and TNF β , receptor (TNFR) α and TNFR β mediated disorders such as inflammation, autoimmune diseases and disorders related to excessive apoptosis. The chimeras are also useful for detecting molecules which interact with ligands. The present sequence represents a TNFbp/OPG construct from the example of the present invention for creating TNFbp/OPG fusion proteins.	CC	A novel fusion protein comprises 2 dimer forming co-expressed amino acid sequences, each consisting of a homodimeric or heterodimeric receptor chain or ligand, with ligand-receptor binding activity, bound directly or via a peptide linker to a subunit of a heterodimeric protein hormone capable of forming a heterodimer with the hormone's other subunits. The fusion protein e.g. the thrombopoietin (TPO)/human chorionic gonadotrophin β subunit (TPO- β) fusion protein denoted by the present sequence, significantly increases the biological activity of the hormone component, reducing the requirement for hormone itself and the number of injections needed.	
XX	XX	Sequence 411 AA;	XX	XX	
XX	CC	The present invention describes a chimeric polypeptide (A1), comprising an osteoprotegerin (OPG) dimerisation domain fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence. Also described are: (1) a multimeric polypeptide comprising a dimeric OPG dimerisation domain fused to a heterodimeric acid encoding A1; (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising the nucleic acid sequence, and (3) a host cell transformed or transfected with the expression vector so that the nucleic acid is expressible. The products from the present invention are useful to treat a variety of disorders including those related to receptor binding compositions comprising tumour necrosis factor (TNF) α and TNF β , receptor (TNFR) α and TNFR β mediated disorders such as inflammation, autoimmune diseases and disorders related to excessive apoptosis. The chimeras are also useful for detecting molecules which interact with ligands. The present sequence represents a TNFbp/OPG construct from the example of the present invention for creating TNFbp/OPG fusion proteins.	CC	Query Match Score 941; DB 18; length 446; Best local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.e-67; Matches 161; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
XX	CC	Sequence 411 AA;	XX	CC	
XX	SQ	Query Match Score 941; DB 20; length 311; Best local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.e-67; Matches 161; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	XX	Qy 1 DSYCPQKYLHQNNSICIKKHKGTYLNLIGISQDILKEIERSGJASENHLRLH, 60 Db 23 dsycpqkylhpqnsicikkhkgtylndcpqgtdceresgsystasenhlrlh, 82 Qy 61 SESKRKREMGVEISSCTVEDBIVGCKKNQRYWSENLFEQNCNSLCLNTIVHLSCQE, 120 Db 83 scskrkemqveissctvedbivgckknqrywsenlfeqncnslcnslltivhlscqe, 142 Qy 121 KONTVTCIAGFFIRENECVCSNKSCLCIPQIEN 161 Db 143 kantvtciaqffirenecvcsnksclcipqien 183 RESULT 11 ID AAW89228 standard; protein: 366 AA. XX AAW89228: AC AAW89228: XX AC AAW89228:	
XX	XX	RESULT 10 ID AAW33360 XX AAW33360 standard; protein: 336 AA. XX AC AAW33360: XX DT 19-MAR-1998 (first entry) XX DE 1998(20-190)/hCG-beta fusion protein. XX KW Fusion protein; thrombopoietin; TPO; human chorionic gonadotrophin beta subunit; hCG-beta. XX OS Homo sapiens. XX PN WO9849305-A1. XX PD 05-NOV-1998. XX PF 29-APR-1998; XX FD 21-AUG-1997.	XX	DP 04-MAR-1999 (first entry) DF Thrombopoietin construct TNF β /248. XX Tumour necrosis factor bp/osteoprotegerin construct TNF β /248. KW oPo; chimeric; fusion; receptor 1; TNF 1; Inhibitor; osteoprotein. KW inflammation; apoptosis. XX OS Homo sapiens. OS Synthetic. XX PN WO9849305-A1. XX PD 05-NOV-1998. XX PF 29-APR-1998; XX FD 21-AUG-1997.	

XX PR 21-JUN-1989; 84DE-3920882.
 XX PR 21-APR-1989; 84DE-3913101.
 PA (HOECH) BOHRINGER INGELHEIM.
 XX P1 Hauptmann R., Hämmerle A., Manner-Frey I., Stratowa C.;
 XX P2 Hauptmann R., Hämmerle A., Manner-Frey I., Stratowa C.;
 DS WO 1990-121487/43.
 DS N P50B; AAQ06284/2.
 XX DNA encoding TNF binding protein and TNF receptor - used in
 PT tumour treatment and to understand mechanism to TNF action.
 XX Disclosure: FIG 1(1-3); 5пп; German.
 IS XX Clone BNFp-BP15 was used to construct BNFp-BP, for transfection of
 CC e.g. COS7 cells. The expressed proteins are useful
 CC pharmaceutically and therapeutically to control disorders which
 CC involve the damaging effects of TNF-alpha or -beta (e.g. infectious
 CC parasitic diseases, shock, septicemia, autoimmune diseases,
 CC respiratory distress syndrome etc., or side effects of treatment with
 CC TNF-alpha). They can also be used as diagnostic reagents for
 CC assay of TNF-alpha and TNF-beta in biological fluids.
 XX See also: RAQ06284/2, CSE285.
 SW sequence 5'-3' AA:

Example 1: FIG 4: 9пп; English.

The present invention describes a chimeric polypeptide (A1), comprising an osteoprotegerin (OPG) dimerisation domain fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence. Also described are: (1) a multimer polypeptide comprising covalently associated A1 monomers; (2) an isolated nucleic acid encoding A1; (3) an expression vector comprising the nucleic acid sequence; and (4) a host cell transformed or transfected with the expression vector so that the nucleic acid is expressible. The products from the present invention are useful to treat a variety of disorders including those related to receptor binding compositions comprising tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-OPG and TNF receptor (TNFR)-OPG chimeras, autocrine diseases and disorders related to excessive apoptosis. The chimeras are also useful for detecting molecules which interact with ligands. The present sequence represents a TNFBp/OPG construct from the example of the present invention for creating TNFBp/PG fusion protein.

PR 01-MAY-1997; 97US-0850188.
 XX
 PA (AMGEN INC.
 XX
 PT Boyle WJ, Wooden S;
 XX
 WPI: 1999-034661/03.
 XX
 PT New chimeric osteoprotein polypeptides contain the
 PT osteoprotein dimerisation domain and a heterologous sequence,
 PT used to treat TNF and TNFR-mediated disorders
 XX

Example 1: Fig 4: 92pp: English.

SQ The present invention describes a chimeric polypeptide (A1), comprising
 CC an osteoprotein (OPG) dimerisation domain fused to a heterologous
 CC amino acid sequence. Also described are: (1) a multimer polypeptide
 CC comprising covalently associated A1 monomers; (2) an isolated nucleic
 CC acid encoding A1; (3) an expression vector comprising the nucleic acid
 CC sequence; and (4) a host cell transformed or transfected with the
 CC expression vector so that the nucleic acid is expressible. The products
 CC from the present invention are useful to treat a variety of disorders
 CC including those related to receptor binding. Compositions comprising
 CC tumour necrosis factor (TNF)/OPG and TNF receptor (TNFR)/OPG chimeras
 CC are used to treat TNF and TNFR mediated disorders such as inflammation,
 CC autoimmune diseases and disorders related to excessive apoptosis. The
 CC chimeras are also useful for detecting molecules which interact with
 CC fused heterologous sequences to identify potential new receptors and
 CC ligands. The present sequence represents a TNFbp/OPG construct from
 CC the example of the present invention for creating TNFbp/OPG fusion
 CC proteins.
 XX

SQ Sequence 420 AA:
 Query Match 100.08; Score 941; DB 20; Length 420;
 Best Local Similarity 100.08; Pred. No. 3.7e-67;
 Matches 161; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indexes 0; Caps 0;

QY 1 DSVPGKWKHEQNISTTKHKTLYNPKPQSPVPEIRESNSPAHSENLLRL 60
 Db 41 dsvpqkwhqnsisttkhktlynpkpqpqspvpeiresnsphahsenllrl 100
 QY 61 SCSKRKENGKVQEVSSCTIVDQTCRPNKQYRHSSENFOCENSIYUNGIVHLS 120
 Db 101 scskrkengkvqevssctivdqcrpnkqyrhsensfocenstiungivhl 160
 QY 121 KONIVCICHAGFIREKCVSNCKSKFCIICLPOIEN 161
 Db 161 kprvc+chagfirrekcvsnckskfciclpoin 201

Search completed: April 24, 2002, 10:36:32
 Job time: 5780 sec

